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10/086,490	02/28/2002	Patrick McMorris	003399.P088	2160

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EXAMINER

JACOBS, LASHONDA T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2157

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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05/31/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/086,490

Applicant(s)

MCMORRIS ET AL.

Examiner

LaShonda T. Jacobs

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 March 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 11-71 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 11-71 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This Office Action is in response to Applicants RCE Amendment filed on March 8, 2007.

Claims 11, 27 and 39 have been amended. Applicants newly add claims 70 and 71. Claims 11-69 are presented for further examination. Claims 70 and 71 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims **11-24, 26-37, 39-40, 42-56** and **58-71** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Geiger in view of Grandcolas et al (hereinafter, "Grandcolas", U.S. Pat. No. 7,137,006).

As per claim 11, Geiger discloses a method comprising:

- obtaining a first domain name provided by a client (col. 13, lines 14-22);
- retrieving a second domain name from a digital certificate (col. 13, lines 27-43);
- comparing the first domain name and the second domain name (col. 18, lines 45-63); and

However, Geiger does not explicitly disclose:

- if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match, accessing a data structure to determine whether the first domain name is mapped to the second domain name.

Grandcolas discloses a method and system for single sign-on user to access to multiple web servers comprising:

- if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match, accessing a data structure to determine whether the first domain name is mapped to the second domain name (col. 9, lines 46-67 and col. 10, lines 1-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Geiger by incorporating or implement Grandcolas' teaching of tail matching for the purpose of comparing and matching domain attributes with the Internet domain in order to provide a user with authentication to web servers resources.

As per claim 27, Geiger discloses a method comprising:

- obtaining a first domain name transmitted by a mobile device, the mobile device connected to a wireless network (col. 13, lines 14-22);
- retrieving a second domain name from a digital certificate transmitted by a secure server, the secure server located on a wired network, the wired network is coupled to the wireless network (col. 13, lines 27-43);
- comparing the first domain name and the second domain name (col. 18, lines 45-63); and

However, Geiger does not explicitly disclose:

- if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match, accessing a data structure, the data structure comprising at least one domain name not matching to the first domain name, the at least one domain name corresponding to the first domain name and if present in the digital certificate indicates that the digital certificate was transmitted by a server referenced by the first domain name.

Grandcolas discloses a method and system for single sign-on user to access to multiple web servers comprising:

- if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match, accessing a data structure, the data structure comprising at least one domain name not matching to the first domain name, the at least one domain name corresponding to the first domain name and if present in the digital certificate indicates that the digital certificate was transmitted by a server referenced by the first domain name (col. 9, lines 46-67 and col. 10, lines 1-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Geiger by incorporating or implement Grandcolas' teaching of tail matching for the purpose of comparing and matching domain attributes with the Internet domain in order to provide a user with authentication to web servers resources.

As per claim 39, Geiger discloses a method comprising:

- obtaining a first domain name transmitted by a mobile device, the mobile device connected to a wireless network (col. 13, lines 14-22);

- retrieving a second domain name from a digital certificate transmitted by a secure server, the secure server located on a wired network, the wired network is coupled to the wireless network by a proxy gateway (col. 13, lines 27-43);
- using a proxy gateway to compare the first domain name and the second domain name (col. 11, lines 29-38);
- searching the first field for a domain name matching the first domain name and searching the second field for a domain name matching the second domain name, the domain name from the second field corresponding to the domain name from the first field, a matching of domain name in the second field to the second domain name indicating that the digital certificate was transmitted by a server referenced by the first domain name (col. 18, lines 45-63); and
- allowing the mobile device to access contents of the server if the domain name from the second field matches the second domain name (col. 18, lines 45-63).

However, Geiger does not explicitly disclose:

- if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match, using the proxy gateway to access a mapping table the mapping table located on the proxy gateway and comprising at least two fields, a second field of the at least two fields comprising at least one domain name corresponding to a domain name in a first field of the at least two fields.

Grandcolas discloses a method and system for single sign-on user to access to multiple web servers comprising:

- if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match, using the proxy gateway to access a mapping table the mapping table located on the proxy gateway and comprising at least two fields, a second field of the at least two fields comprising at least one domain name corresponding to a domain name in a first field of the at least two fields (col. 9, lines 46-67 and col. 10, lines 1-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Geiger by incorporating or implement Grandcolas' teaching of tail matching for the purpose of comparing and matching domain attributes with the Internet domain in order to provide a user with authentication to web servers resources.

As per claim 49, Geiger discloses an apparatus comprising:

- means for obtaining a first domain name provided by a client (col. 13, lines 14-22);
- means for retrieving a second domain name from a digital certificate (col. 13, lines 14-22);
- means for comparing the first domain name and the second domain name (col. 18, lines 45-63); and

However, Geiger does not explicitly disclose:

- means for accessing a data structure accessing a data structure to determine whether the first domain name is mapped to the second domain name if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match.

Grandcolas discloses a method and system for single sign-on user to access to multiple web servers comprising:

- means for accessing a data structure accessing a data structure to determine whether the first domain name is mapped to the second domain name if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match (col. 9, lines 46-67 and col. 10, lines 1-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Geiger by incorporating or implement Grandcolas' teaching of tail matching for the purpose of comparing and matching domain attributes with the Internet domain in order to provide a user with authentication to web servers resources.

As per claim 71, Geiger discloses a method comprising:

- obtaining a first domain name provided by a client on a wireless network (col. 13, lines 14-22);
- retrieving a second domain name from a digital certificate transmitted by a server on a wired network (col. 13, lines 27-43);
- comparing the first domain name and the second domain name (col. 18, lines 45-63); and

Grandcolas discloses a method and system for single sign-on user to access to multiple web servers comprising:

- if the first domain name is not the same as the second domain name, accessing a data structure to determine whether the first domain name is mapped to the second domain name (col. 9, lines 46-67 and col. 10, lines 1-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Geiger by incorporating or implement Grandcolas' teaching of tail matching for the purpose of comparing and matching domain attributes with the Internet domain in order to provide a user with authentication to web servers resources.

As per claim **50**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the digital certificate is transmitted by a server on a wired network (col. 18, lines 452-60).

As per claim **59**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the client is a mobile device connected to a wireless network (col. 13, lines 14-22).

As per claim **60**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the digital certificate is transmitted by a server on a wired network, the wired network coupled to the wireless network by the processing system (col. 18, lines 452-60).

As per claims **14**, **29**, **40** and **61**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the wired network is Internet (col. 2, lines 56-65).

As per claims **15** and **62**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the server is a secure server (col. 2, lines 56-65).

As per claims, **18**, **31**, **53** and **65**, Geiger discloses:

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- wherein the data structure comprises at least two fields (col. 8, lines 28-45 and col. 15, lines 18-45).

As per claims **19, 32, 54** and **66**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein a second field of the at least two fields comprises the at least one alternative domain name corresponding to a domain name in a first field of the at least two fields (col. 8, lines 28-45 and col. 15, lines 18-45).

As per claims **26** and **28**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the data structure is a mapping table (col. 14, lines 46-57).

As per claim **12**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the client is a mobile device connected to a wireless network (col. 13, lines 14-22).

As per claim **13**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the digital certificate is transmitted by a server on a wired network (col. 18, lines 45-52).

As per claims **20, 33, 55** and **67**, Geiger further discloses:

- searching the first field for a domain name matching the first domain name and searching the second field for a domain name matching the second domain name, the domain name from the second field corresponding to the domain name from the first field (col. 18, lines 45-63).

As per claims **16, 21, 52, 56, 64** and **68**, Geiger further discloses:

- allowing the client to access contents of the server if the first domain name and the second domain name match (col. 18, lines 45-63).

As per claim **17**, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the data structure comprises at least one domain name not matching to the first domain name, the at least one domain name corresponds to the first domain name and if present in the digital certificate indicates that the digital certificate was transmitted by a server referenced by the first domain name (col. 18, lines 45-63).

As per claim **22**, Geiger further discloses:

- allowing the client to access the server if the domain name from the second field matches the second domain name and a status of the first field and the second field is set to an allow status (col. 16, lines 29-41).

As per claim **23**, Geiger further discloses:

- denying the client an access to the server if the domain name from the second field does not match the second domain name (col. 16, lines 8-29).

As per claim **24**, Geiger further discloses:

- denying the client an access to the server if a status of the first field and the second field is set to a deny status (col. 16, lines 8-29).

As per claims **30** and **34**, Geiger further discloses:

- allowing the mobile device to access contents of the server if the first domain name and the second domain name match (col. 18, lines 45-63).

As per claim **35**, Geiger further discloses:

- allowing the mobile device to access the server if the domain name from the second field matches the second domain name and a status of the first field and the second field is set to an allow status (col. 18, lines 45-63).

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As per claim 36, Geiger further discloses:

- denying the mobile device an access to the server if the domain name from the second filed does not match the second domain name (col. 16, lines 8-29).

As per claim 37, Geiger further discloses:

- denying the mobile device an access to the server if a status of the first field and the second field is set to a deny status (col. 16, lines 8-29).

As per claim 42, Geiger discloses an apparatus comprising:

- a gateway coupling a wireless network to a wired network, the gateway configured to receive a request comprising a first domain name from a mobile device connected to the wireless network, the gateway further configured to transmit the request to a server, the server located on the wired network, the server configured to transmit a digital certificate comprising a second domain name to the gateway (col. 18, lines 45-63)

However, Geiger does not explicitly disclose:

- the gateway further configured to compare the first domain name and the second domain name and to access a mapping table accessing a data structure to determine whether the first domain name is mapped to the second domain name if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match.

Grandcolas discloses a method and system for single sign-on user to access to multiple web servers comprising:

- the gateway further configured to compare the first domain name and the second domain name and to access a mapping table accessing a data structure to determine whether the first domain name is mapped to the second domain name if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match (col. 9, lines 46-67 and col. 10, lines 1-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Geiger by incorporating or implement Grandcolas' teaching of tail matching for the purpose of comparing and matching domain attributes with the Internet domain in order to provide a user with authentication to web servers resources.

As per claim 43, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the gateway is a proxy gateway (col. 11, lines 29-38).

As per claim 44, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the gateway comprises the mapping table (col. 11, lines 29-38 and col. 14, lines 46-57).

As per claim 45, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the mapping table comprises at least two fields (col. 14, lines 46-57).

As per claim 46, Geiger discloses:

- wherein a second field of the at least two fields of the mapping table comprises at least one domain name corresponding to a domain name in a first field of the at least two fields (col. 14, lines 46-57).

As per claim 47, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the gateway configured to search the first field for a domain name matching the first domain name and the gateway further configured to search the second field for a domain name matching the second domain name, the domain name from the second field corresponds to the domain name from the first field (col. 18, lines 45-63).

As per claim 48, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the gateway further configured to allow the mobile device to access the server if the domain name from the second field matches the second domain name (col. 18, lines 45-63).

As per claim 51, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the client is a mobile device connected to a wireless network, the wireless network is coupled to a wired network by a gateway (col. 13, lines 14-22).

As per claim 58, Geiger discloses a processing system comprising:

- a processor (col. 2, lines 56-65 and col. 4, lines 59-65); and
- a storage medium having stored therein instructions which, when executed by the processor (col. 2, lines 56-65 and col. 4, lines 59-65), cause the processing system to perform a method comprising:
 1. obtaining a first domain name entered by a client (col. 13, lines 14-22);
 2. retrieving a second domain name from a digital certificate (col. 13, lines 14-22);

3. comparing the first domain name and the second domain name (col. 18, lines 45-63); and

However, Geiger does not explicitly disclose:

- accessing a data structure accessing a data structure to determine whether the first domain name is mapped to the second domain name if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match.

Grandcolas discloses a method and system for single sign-on user to access to multiple web servers comprising:

- accessing a data structure accessing a data structure to determine whether the first domain name is mapped to the second domain name if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match if the first domain name and the second domain name do not match (col. 9, lines 46-67 and col. 10, lines 1-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Geiger by incorporating or implement Grandcolas' teaching of tail matching for the purpose of comparing and matching domain attributes with the Internet domain in order to provide a user with authentication to web servers resources.

As per claim 63, Geiger discloses:

- wherein the processing system is a proxy gateway (col. 11, lines 29-34 and col. 18, lines 452-60).

As per claim 71, Geiger discloses the invention substantially as claims discussed above:

However, Geiger does not explicitly disclose:

- allowing the client to access contents of the server if the first domain name is not the same as the second domain name.

Grandcolas discloses a method and system for single sign-on user to access to multiple web servers comprising:

- allowing the client to access contents of the server if the first domain name is not the same as the second domain name (col. 9, lines 46-67 and col. 10, lines 1-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Geiger by incorporating or implement Grandcolas' teaching of tail matching for the purpose of comparing and matching domain attributes with the Internet domain in order to provide a user with authentication to web servers resources.

3. Claims **25, 38, 41, 57** and **69** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Geiger in view of Grandcolas and in further view of Shuster et al (hereinafter, "Shuster", U.S. Pat. No. 6,687,746).

As per claims **25, 38, 41, 57** and **69**, Geiger discloses the invention substantially as claims discussed above.

However, Geiger does not explicitly disclose:

- wherein the domain name from the second field supports wildcard characters.

Shuster discloses a system, apparatus and method for hosting and assigning domain names on a wide area network including:

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- wherein the domain name from the second field supports wildcard characters (col. 6, lines 16-24, col. 7, lines 50-67 and col. 8, lines 1-2).

Given the teaching of Shuster, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the use of wildcard DNS (wildcard characters) in order to identify and locate the top-level and second-level portion of the requested domain in a timely and efficient manner.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims **11-71** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LaShonda T. Jacobs whose telephone number is 571-272-4004. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 A.M.-5:00 P.M..

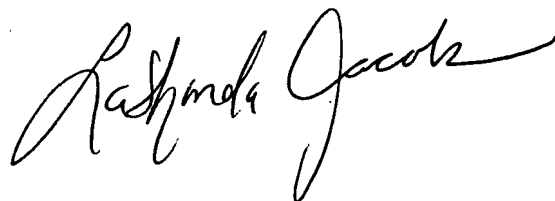
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 571-272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LaShonda T Jacobs
Examiner
Art Unit 2157

ltj
May 24, 2007

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "LaShonda Jacobs", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.